## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

What They Have Done During the Past Year, &c., &c.,

Private Institution for the Education of Idiots, Imbeciles, Backward and Ecc Children.

and is under the supervision of Dr. George Brown. It was established seven or eight years ago, and when first opened was entirely dependent upon private charity for support. It has, however, for the last five or six years received an annuity from the State government, trifling in amount, says the last report, "compared with the rants of its children and its liberal charities in other separtments of benevolence." There are connected with the institution twenty-five children, six female teachers, ene matron, and one governess. As bodily exercise is lonsidered of the greatest importance in the treatment ment. There are about twenty acres of land connected with the asylum for play grounds, walks and tillage. Various simple games are taught to ensure the proper control and play of every muscle, while the whole sim is to arouse the interest and incite the child frequently by even boisterous merriment to throw off the sloth and sertia which mark the daily life of the idiot.

One hour before the school session is devoted to gym nastic and imitative exercises under the direction of an efficient master. For this purpose, ladders and other apparatus are prepared in the school room. Besides these sports, useful labor in the garden has proved an able auxiliary in educating both body and mind. In performing these labors the smallest child has been taught to do something, whilst some of the larger boys have become so thoroughly acquainted with the myste-ries of general tillage, that they are fully competent to work profitably alone, or direct the awkward attempts of novices in the business. A few of the pupils have manifested, from the first, an interest in these pursuits, though the larger portion have needed all the encouragement which tact and ingenuity could devise to insti-a love for labor.

and mangement of horses, cattle, &c., whilst the smaller ones have had their corresponding duty to perform—one to feed the poultry, another the rabbits, and a third the squirrels, &c. A class of the boys have become so skilled in the use of tools, and confident in their own powers, that they are abundantly qualified to learn ordinary trades, and are fully capable of supporting themselves well by the labor of their hands.

themselves well by the labor of their hands.

There have, says the report, been two daily sessions in the school room, the morning commencing at 9 A. M. and closing at 12; the afternoon from half past 2 P. M. till 5. Both sessions open and closs with singing. When the pupils first entered the school, it required some time and much labor to induce them to behave with proper decorum, many having formed strongly rooted habits of perpetual chattering, whistling, singing, or, more frequently still, a constant restlessness, changing the position every minute.

When a child had learned to sit still a few minutes, and to control all audible demonstrations, a great point was gained. Yet the next step was still more difficult, and demanded generally a much longer period of time, viz: to fix the attention upon a given object long enough to gain an idea of what it is, or to what use it may be ap plied. A stranger to this art of teaching would, after a

to fix the attention upon a given object long enough to gain an idea of what it is, or to what use it may be applied. A stranger to this art of teaching would, after a few trials, have given up the task as hopeless, and the teacher here is oftentimes sadly disheartened. But patiently, by degrees, by tact, perseverence, and judgment the victory is finally gained. An I now these same heedless, noisy, truly unthinking children sit quietly in their places, each one busy at his task, and show by their earsest looks and pleasant faces that they are thinking about what they are doing. Of course the same strictness of behavior is not required of any pupil that should be demanded from children of perfect capacity, yet the general order and industry visible during school hours would compare favorably with our ordinary schools. To aid the teacher in his ardious work, all the applimaces which experience has proved beneficial are collect. Hateaches at first by objects principally. The pupils amout deal in abstractions; they want the tangible hing itself before their eyes, to see it and handle it, before they can comprehend what you would teach toem. From objects the teacher proceeds to words. When me word is really learned another is added, and then knother, till some of the children can now tell the names of quits a large number of words, define and spell then correctly—others still can combine those words into sentences, write them upon the boards and read in simple sentences. Still farther on others have mastered the forms and combinations of figures, and are becoming initiated in the act of writing and cyphering, till in the most advanced class the pupils can pass a very creditable examination in the radiments of the various branches usually taught in the common schools—writing, drawing, geography, grammar, arithmetic and philosophy. Singing has been daily taught in the school and has called forth more universal interest than any other exercise. The power of music to soothe the augus passions, or excite the dull mind to

of another—no proper idea of distance—no self-depen-dence.

Every possible exertion had been made to teach her to read and write, or instil any love of learning, but with-out success, so the attempt was abandoned and she was taught to sew, knit and do various kinds of housework well, with some supervision. She knew most of her letters, and could spell out some words in an uncertain, hesi-tating manuer. Had been religiously educated, but was apparently incapable of fully appreciating the sins of deceit and dishonesty, or destitute of a moral will capa-ble of oestrolling her actions. She was evidently sensi-ble of her deficiency or difference from others of her age, though why it should be so was beyond her compre-hension.

She has now been a member of the school for eighteen

ble of her deficiency or difference from others of her age, though why it should be so was beyond her comprehension.

She has now been a member of the school for eighteen months, and has made—considering her age—very rapid progress. Her reading and articulation are much better, though to teach her to read in any other than a dull, incontonous tone, has required severe toil from her teacher. She has also acquired a love for reading, frequently asking permission to read aloud, understands what she reads, remembers, and is able to answer quite minute questions about it, spells and defines well. She has learned the numeral figures, and how to form them; reads and writes common numbers accurately, adds, subtracts, and is beginning to multiply on the board. Of grammar, geography and philosophy as he as accumulated many facts, all contributing to the enlargement and growth of her mental powers.

Her deportment is more gentle, manners more pleasing—the moral principles are stronger—is gaining self-dependence, conversation more sensible. In line, she has learned to think.

She writes well from a copy, and does credit to herself in composition, which was peculiarly hard for her at first. The first attempt to dictate a single abort sentence in a letter to her mother was such a laborious effort that at brought tears to her eyes, and discouraged the heart of her teacher, lest she never would be able to write at all. Her first trial to write properly on paper, a spontaneous remark without aid from her teacher, sort hours of time. She has now written several letters to her mother, childish to be sure, and requiring a long time to write them, but showing manifest improvement. We will transcribe one for publication, just as it was written, save two slight alterations in the arrangement of sentences, and corrections in the spelling of words with which abe was unacquainted.

We will transcribe one for publication, just as it was written, save two slight alterations in the arrangement of sentences, and corrections in the spelling of words with which abe was unacquainted.

Mr Bran Mornex—How do you do to-day? and how does father do to day?. I was glad to get your letter. I want you to come and see me very much. I am very well this wister. We have got a great deal of snow now. I dress I — every morning, and I put her to bed every night. I make my bed after breakfast. We keep the parrot in the first achool room. I want to see grandmother very much, and I hope she is well this winter. Has Aunt S—gone on her farm yet? I should like to know if there is any sickness in G—. I do try to like God every day. I am happy in Barre. I went to a concert this winter: the singers were negroes. We had anice Christmas tree last Saturday. The Doctor put it in the parlor. It was a spruce tree, and it had some pret y presents on it for everybody in the house. We suag and the Doctor played on the plane, and we had a very happy time. The children had some accordoous, Sarah had a new doll, C— had a new dell, R— had a watch. One of the teachers had a new dell, R— had a watch. One of the teachers had a new dell, R— had a watch. The tree looked very pretty when it stood in the parlor. Did you have any Christmas presents? Miss H— and Miss G— called in here this afternoon, and they sent their love to you. Good bye. From your daughter,

daughter,

Visit to the State School for Idiota.

From the Albany Journal, Feb. 12.]

A few years since, the country people in the neighborhood of the old Bull's Head Tavern, on the Troy road, when they were told it was to be fitted up as a shool-benuse for idiots, shook their head, and pretty generally agreed that folks who thought natural fools could be taught anything were but little better than natural fools themselves.

themselves.

The school was opened, however, and has gradually given in popular favor, until new the old Bull's itself has got too small to accommolate the large number of pupils for whom applications pour in from all parts of the state. The State, to whom no small portion of the crait;

1855.

of making the experiment belongs, is now eresting a large asylum at Syracuse, where the purposes of the institution can be more fully and effectively carried cat.

The present building stands a little out of the city limits, a few rods back from the turapike. It is a plain, unpretending brick house. Inside, it looks very much like any other boarding school. If you visit it to see its operation, Dr. Wilbur takes you first into a small building, disconnected with the main one. This room you at first, parhaps, conjecture to be a gymnasium, for two ladders run up to the ceiling, while a third is laid across, horizontally, connecting them, and under it is a mattrees. There are two square tables, around which are seated perhaps a dozen boya and girls, of six to sixteen years old, apparently playing with the blocks, colored bails, printed cards, &c., that lay on them. A young man at one. and a young woman at the other, are talking to the children constantly is loud, but cheery, kindly tones, as if a timulating them to go on with their work, or plays, or whatever it is. The pupils do not have the vacant stare, nor the low, retreating forehasels, nor exhibit the personal neglect you expected. One or two have unprepossessing faces, and three or four are cross-cyed, but nearly all look intelligent, and all are neat—some quite gestly. You are a novelty to them, and they follow you with gratified eyes; most of them inspiring indots, for were they sane and sensible they would understand that visitors are one purposed they would understand that visitors are one purposed they would understand that visitors are not always a matter of reson, but wave your handkerchie before them, and the will never notice it, or separate it in her vision from the mare of objects that fift before her dull comprehension. Shout at that boy's ear, and he will hardly pay more attention to it than to a post. Put an icfel, or a reached hum to it is also at long the part of the proper state. The proper state is the proper state in the called to the woul

half dressed and run through the streets shouting—
"Eureka"—"I have found it." Nowhere is there a
pupil that isso grateful to you for a new thought as this
poor idiot that has never learned the use of thoughts
at all.

Thus the system proceeds. It begins with the simplest
of all impressions—the very foundation. Here is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a row of
clircular blocks of different sizes, and there is a set of red, green, blue, yellew, and white balls
and cups. To lit each ball to its proper cup leads him to
a comprehension of differences in color. Another set of
various shaped blocks teach him form.

When he has advanced thus far he can be taught to
recognise a word printed on a card. But he recognises
it as you do a face, by its general aspect, not by its component parts. Upside down, or right side up, it is all
the same to him. By degrees, he is brought, first to
know its meaning, then its separate letters, and then to
trace it on the black board. When he can do this, he
has reached the threshold on which ordinary children
stand when they go first to school. Thenceforth his
education is much like theirs, only requiring infinitely
more patience and perseverance and gentleness.

Next you pass into the main school room where two
dozen or more are assembled. Some are sitting at their
deaks and books. At one end of the room is a class
spelling simple words, and at the other another class
naming places, as they are pointed out, on an outline
map. The studies are like those of other schools, but
not so the pupils. Time after time, do the listless ears
tura away, and the dull eyes stare in vacant stupidity.
But the teacher's whole heart seems to be set on matting one on the head, smilling

commendations of the teacher, the whose cases sensitive with sympathetic serultation—for in these simple aatures there is an implicit trusting confidence and lack of jealousy, that we educated and wise people are straagers to.

Everything in the studies is made as simple as possible. When the name of an object is to be spelled, the object itself is shown, that they may understand the connection between the word and the thing. Abundance of pictures, maps, globes and models, illustrate the geographical and historical lessons. In short, no pains are apared to strengthen the two faculties, especially weak in idiots—concentration and conception.

Pass now into the last room. At the black board a boy of ten is copying an outline drawing with remarkable idelity. Another will write his own name, and yours, if requested. Another is performing a difficult sum in long division. Here is a girl of fourteen who cannot speak the simplest word without more exertion than it would cost you to balloo across the street, yet she will name the different countries as you point them out, on an outline globe, describe their inhabitants, productions and physical condition. There is a boy who, besides his laicey, was pronounced deaf and durab from his cradle, and came here from the Asylum for Mutes—yet in less than three years he has learned the elements of English grammar, and will parse you a sentence and give you the syntax. And here is another little fellow with a paralyzed arm, who can set down and work out an algebraic formula better than most boys who possess all their faculties. When the isiot can master grammar and mathematics, it is clear that he is an idiot no longer. He can carry out a train of reasoning and reflection, and Pato sand Newton had no different process whereby to attain the greatest philosophic truths.

It seems strange, and yet it strikes you that somehow these advanced pupils have a more staid and sober look than those whom you saw at first. But so it is. As they gradually lose that perpetual manifestation of g

controllable class of beings that are commonly known as idiots.

That the discipline is firm and strict you cannot but believe, on seeing these effects of it, and on watching the ready obedience yielded to the teachers. Yet that it is marked by parental gentleness and kindness cannot be doubted, when you see with what eagerness they comply with their teachers' wishes, with what satisfaction they receive their approval, how they turn to them in every difficulty or fear, and what affectionate regard they exhibit for each and all of them. One of the teachers told us he found them (naving lack of comprehension) easier to manage than other children of their age.

### Society for the Reformation of Juvenile De-Itnquents.

From the thirtieth anniversary report of this institu-tion, we learn that the number of children under its charge is 421, while the whole number received into the House of Refuge since its opening in 1825, is 6,370. For several years past the income has been found more than sufficient to meet the expenses of maintaining the estab-lishment, and by means of a steady and vigilant economy a small surplus has occasionally been realized. The ac-cumulation of these savings enabled the society to pay for the site on Ward's Island, costing about \$15,000, which was afterwards exchanged with the city for the convenient and extensive site on Randall's Island. The past year has been attended with some unusual expenses connected with the removal, and with a considerable inerouse arising from the very high price of fuel and food, and there is a deticiency in the language of the year, to

meet the current expenses, of \$2,300. Since the erection of the new building on Randall's Island, [a full description appeared at the time of its completion in the Hurald,] the number of its immates has largely increased, and the field of its operations been extended.

The whole number admitted since the organization of the institution is 0,209: the number now in the house, 401, viz.; 381 boys and 70 girls, leaving 5,368 as the number who have passed from under its care, including those who have been surrendered to their friends, and not deducting the few deaths that have occurred.

The House of Refuge was established, anys the Freaddent, Mr. Robert Keily, in an address delivered at the opening of the new buildings, originally by private benifactions, and is governed by a board of thirty managers, elacted annually by the contributors, who are called Members of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Desinquents. It was intended primarily for the admission of the youthful vagrants and offenders of the city; but within two years after it was opened, its advantages were extended to the same class of children from the eather State. Since the establishment of the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, it receives boys from half the counties, but is still the only reform school in the State for girls. The city has derived, and does derive, from the House of Refuge all the advantages that could be received if it were scalariely a city institution, and undoubtedly at less cost. The city and State may be said to centribute about equally to its support; eight thousand dollars per annum are collected from the Exact from the Rosa of the subset from the State Treasury; about the thousand dollars per annum are collected from the excise fund of the city, theaten and circus licenses, and the Board of Education; and a similar amount of revenue is obtained from the proceeds of the labor of the boys. For the means required to erect this building, the acknowledgments of the managers are due alike to the city and State authoriti

amounting in the aggregate to \$125,000, and hope to acknowledge, at an early day, an additional appropriation sufficient to defray the cost of erecting the female housa.

The House of Refuge is a school of reformation for juvenile delinquents, and admits only such immates as are regularly committed by judges after trial, or by police magistrates upon examination. It retains by is the control of those entrusted to its care until they are of age, upon the obvious principle, that as, through the neglect of the parent or guardian, the child has entered upon his initiation in a vicious course of life, and has become a pest or a burden to the community, such person has forfeited his natural claim to guardianship, and the State, to protect itself, stands in the place of a parent, and takes care of, educates and disciplines the child for the same period that the parent would discharge the same duty.

From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the total expenses of the institution during the past year was \$40,981.99, of which \$7,000 were carried temporarily to the building fund. The receipts for the same time smoonteat to \$41,403.97.

The number of immates in the institution on the 1st of January, as we have stated, is \$21, of whom 336 were white boys, 88 white girls, 10 colored boys, and 8 colored girls. During the past year 332 were indentured to the following trades and occupations:—To farmors, 151; housewifery, 50; whalms service, 1: sheemaking, 18; cabinet making, 4, carpenters, 13; clerkships, 8; blacksmiths, 17; masons, 2: printer, 1; baker, 1; carriage makers, 3; tinamith, 1; hatter, 1; tailors, 2; painters, 3; stone cutter, 1.

The whole number discharged during the same period was 71, and 2 died. Of 327 who were received into the institution during the year 1854, 6 were of American parentage, 207 Irish, 15 English, 30 German, 8 Scotch, 3 French, and 1 Pollah.

The boys are employed mostly in making chair seats, and manufacturing shoes, &c. They make and mend all their own clothes, except the shirts, whic

This institution is situated at Utica, and was founded about twelve years ago, having been opened for the ad-mission of patients on the lith of January, 1843. In that period, 4,313 patients have been admitted within its walls, and of these 1,789 have been discharged recovered, 511 have died, leaving 450 remaining in the institution at the close of the year. Of the whole number of patients (836) under treatment during the year, 164 were discharged recovered, 42 improved, 115 unimproved, and 65 have died. The expenses of the asylum are de-

and 65 have died. The expenses of the asylum are defrayed by the board money received from the pay patients, of whom there are a considerable number, and also from an annuity received from the State. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts during the past year amounted to \$89,421 20, and the expenses to \$87,481 68, leaving a balance of \$1,969 52.

Of the whole number of patients admitted, 320, 44 maies and 4 females were intemperate; and 85 males and 44 females were accustomed to the use of tobacco; 110 males and 84 females were not members of any religious society. 18 had received an academic, and 259 a common school education; 72 could only read, and 41 had no education at all.

The following statistics showing the causes of derangement are interesting and instructive as showing the different agencies which are at work in producing insanity. Intemperance and vice 45, vicious habits and indugences 25, popular errors 12, puerpers 14, domestic trouble 30, change of life 8, defective training 11, grief 14, malaria 2, pathisis pulmonalis 8, hereditary predisposition 15, predisposition from previous attacks 10, spilepsy 7, fatigue and anxiety 4, business perplexities 16, menstrual irregularities 20, injuries of head 4, old age 6, religious excitement 1, want and destitution 5, seduction 1, disappointment in love 1, excessive labor 8, opium eating 2, imprisonment 2, exposure to best 1, remores 3, child bearing 1, Intemperance of father 2, loss of property 2, surgical operations 1, severe contusions 1, nostaigia 1, prolonged lactation 2, cute theumatism 1, excessive depletion 1, apoplexy 1, unascertained 63—total 390.

Thirty four patients—leven males and twonty-three females—were admitted during the year, with strong suicidal propensities. In several of these cases the ancestors had committed suicide—in two of them for three generations. In one male it was impulsive; he was also bomicidal, and left home at his own request, because he felt the inclination to destroy the males.

suicidal propensaties. In several or these cases the ancestors had committed suicide—in two of them for three generations. In one male it was impulsive; he was also bomicidal, and left home at his own request, because he felt the inclination to destroy his children—whom he loved tenderly—was gradually strengthening, while his power of resistance was growing weaker.

Of the deaths during the year, there were, from phthisis pulmonalis, fifteen; general paralysis, four; apoplexy, two; epilepsy, four; erysipelas, four; hemornhoids, two; organic disease of the liver, one; pasumonia duplex, one; typhoid fever, with internal hermorrhage, one; chorea, one; old age and protracted mental cisease, four; suicide, four; exhaustion, as a termination of insanity of long standing, five; exhaustion, the result of acute manical disease and acute paroxyms of periodic mania, eleven. Of the latter, seven, when admitted, were nearly in collapse; one. a lady, had been brought a journey of two hundred miles—about thirty of this by stage—and lived only a few hours; two others of the number died within twenty-four hours after admission.

Within doors, the shops afterd employment to many of

of the number died within twenty-four hours after admission.

Within doors, the shops afterd employment to many of the men, both in winter and summer. In the carpenters shops a number of bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, window-blinds, bookcases, washstands, &c., have been made, and the repairs and breakage of furniture, doors, &c. attended to. A few are engaged in the printing office and tailor's shop. The great resources of occupation, however, are the farm, garden and lawn. For successive days through the summer, there have been from 120 to 150 male patients engaged on the grounds, with both pleasare and profit to themselves. During the summer one-half the front lawn was graded and laid out according to the plaus furnished by Mr. A. J. Downing several years ago. The farm and garden have been more productive than in any previous year.

The newspaper entitled The Opal, conducted and edited by the patients themselves, is still published at the asylum.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatres.—The active manager of this establishment, who is always anxious to select the best talent in order to please his patrons, has engaged the American tragedian, Mr. E. L. Davenport, who will appear tomorrow evening in Shakspeare's character of "Hamlet." Mrs. Abbett sustains the part of Gertrade, Mad. Ponisi as Ophelia, and Mrs. Seymour as the Player Queen. The farce of "Antony and Cleopatra" concludes the amusements

Bowsey Tay. BOWERY THEATER .- The benefit of Mrs. Melinda Jone

BOWERT THEATER.—The benefit of Mrs. Melinda Jones is announced for to-morrow evening. The tragedy of "The Apostate," with Mrs. Jones as Florinds, Mr. Arnold as Hemera, and Mr. W. S. Buweil, his first appearance, as Pescara. The "Forest of Bondy" will follow, with Mr. Cony and son and Mr. Webb in the leading parts. "The Death of Poor Joe," a new episode, and the farce of "Jackets of Blue" close all.

BERTON'S THEATER.—The benefit of a very popular acter, Mr. Fisher, takes place to-morrow evening, when a bill of great variety will be offered, for the amusement of his friends. The first piece is Shakspeare's comedy of "As You Like It," Mr. Fisher as Jaques, and Miss Raymond as Rosalind. The last feature will be the drams of "Bark Eyed Susan." No doubt the house will be crewded.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The dramatic selections for toe morrow evening are such as cannot fail to draw a larguadience. The first piece is the interesting drams entitled "The Last Man," in which the intimitable come dian, Mr. Blake, will sustain his great character of Geoffrey Dale. The "Backelor of Arts" and the "Arttu Dodger" will follow. The respective characters will be filled by some of the best artists in the country.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The selections for to morrow afternoon are "Heads or Tails" and 'Leand me Fire Schillings."

alled by some of the best artists in the country.

AMERICAN MUSERIA.—The selections for to morrow afternoon are "Headsor Tails" and "Lend me Five Shillings."
In the evening the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will
be revived, with a fine cast of characters, and good
scenery. The character of Little Eva by Miss Sackett,
and Uncle Tom by Mr. J. L. Monroe.

Wood's Minarakis.—Mr. Wood, the untiring manager
of this establishment, continues to be liberally patromised. Negro melodies and the "Hotel d'Afrique" are
announced.

BUCKLEY'S SERMADERS.—The burlesque of "Lucrez's Borgas" is announced for Monday evening. It is a capital piece. The singing is good, and the scenery excellent. Negro minstrelay besides.

CLEATOR HALL, ASTOR PLACE.—Mr. McIntyre will give a lecture on the character and genius of Burns, illustrated by vocal selections, at the above hall, on Monday even-ing sext. ing next.

HERNEW BREWYOLDY SOCIETY.—A grand vocal and mu-aical entertainment will be given on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst, at Dolworth's Academy, for the benefit

of this institution. Several very eminent artists will appear on the occasion. Mrs. Stuart, Mms. Cometant, and Signor Bernardi are the vocalists; Signor Rapetti, Mr. Wels, Mr. Bassford and Mr. Sanderson are the nucleisas. The whole is under the direction of the talented artist, Mr. Wels, who, in conjunction with Mr. Bassford, will execute his new grand due on airs of "Norms" for two planos.

sicians. The whole is under the direction of the talent-ed artist, fir. Wels, who, in conjunction with Mr. Bassford, will execute his new grand due on airs of "Norma" for two planos.

M. AND Manaur Roncont.—A Paris contemporary (Le Piggro) publishes the following letter addressed by Mime. Ronconi to the Emperor of Russis, in whose capital Ronconi is now engaged at the Imperial Opers:—

Sire—I should kave gone personally to throw myself at your Majesty's feet for justice, which, after the justice of Heaven, can alone hear and redress my wrongs, were I not chained here by the most trightful poverty. It is three years since my thoughtful poverty. It is three years since my thoughtful poverty. It is three years since my thoughtful poverty. It is a manner, for having prevented my pursuing my professional career, secured me, by a deed draw up by Mr. Wenn, a notary in Loadon, an amount of alimony sufficient to maintain an independent position. The stipulations of this contract, legalized by the Consul of your Majesty, he never compiled with. I would have produced it before your tribunis, and claimed its execution, but by what means? What power is left a helpless weman, opposed to a man who sele everything at anaught, and tramples upon his most secred duties? My only hope is in the infallible justice of your Majesty to compel my husband to contribute something for my support. For know, Sire, that after having sold everything, particularly for the last three months, my husband's lawer leaves penapless the legitimate wife before God, and before the law, of a man who makes 120,000fr. a year, and who, to make a golden existence for a courtezan, forgets his duties as a husband, and his honor as a man. Sire, your magnanismly is great! Deign to listen to the voice of a wretched woman, who, on her knees, implores your Majesty's ustice and protection. GloVanninA Ronconi.

In reply to the above, M. Peigne, the attorney of M. Ronconi, enclosing 2,000 for his wife, and moreover 8,000 f. M. Peigne adds that on the 16th instant, he

The amateur dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the poor of Cincinnati, was announced to take place on Friday last, at the National theatre. The tickets were placed at \$2 each, and \$3,000 were realized by the sale of choice seats. The highest premium was \$25. Annexed is the bill:—

is the bill:—
GRAND AMATEUR DRAMATIC PESTIVAL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE FOOR OF CINCINNAT, FRIDAY EVENING, FEB, 16, 1855,
AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

Programme:

1. Reading—Byron's Mazeppa—by a member of the

bar.

2. Comic Song—by a lad.

3. Third Act of Hamlet—Gentlemen and lady ama eurs.

4. Song—By a gentleman.

5. Scene from the third act of the Merchant of Venice

5. Scene from the third act of the Merchant of Venice—Amateurs.
6. Dance—Cracovienne or Pas Stryrien.
7. Library scene in Iron Chest—Well known citizens.
8. Comic Trio—Citizens.
9. Scene from Byron's Manfred—A Kentuckian.
10. Grand Overture, by Charles Warren—Orchestra.
11.—Dutch-English ballad with hand-organ accompaniment—a Famale Teuton.
12.—Solo on the bugle—Last Rose of Summer—Menter. Menter. 13.—The Serio Comico Operatice Bulesque of

Bombastes, by A distinguished Merchant. Fusbos, by A distinguished Merchant. Fusbos, "... One of the City Fathers. King Artaxominous "... A retired Lawyer-Fifer A Local. lat Drummer "... Well known gentleman. Drum Major "... Editors, Lawyers, Judges &c. Destaffina "... A Power-ful Young Man. The whole to conclude with the national song The Star Spangled Banner, by An eminent Politician. Chorus by the entire corps dramatique.

The St. Louis Amateurs Dramatic Association have opened the Varieties theatre and they gave a performance on the 13th, for the benefit of the poor.

The next performance of the New York Amsteur Dramatic Society will be given at the Brooklyn Museum, on Tuesday evening next.

One hundred citigens of Pittsburg have tendered to Miss A. Nice a complimentary benefit.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, Feb. 17 -- 6 P. M.

The stock market was rather heavy at the opening this morning. With upusually large transac-tions, nearly all the leading fancies fell off. At the first board Virginia 6's declined | per cent; Erie Bonds, 1875, 4; Cumberland Coal, 1; New York Central Railroad, #; Erie Railroad, #; Michigan Central Railroad, ½; Panama Railroad, 3; Northern Indiana Construction, ½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 4; Chicago and Rock Island, 1. Nicarague Transit advanced 4 per cent; Michigan Southern Railroad, 4. At the second board some of the fancies were better. Nicaragua went up i per cent; Cumberland Coal, 1; New York Central Hudson Railread, 4; Reading Railread, 4; Harlem, 4; Pernsylvania Coal, 4. Erie Bonds, 1875, fell off

The transactious at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day were as follows:-..... \$168,965 53

Payments 40,099 51
Paid for Assay office 207,960 30
Balance \$4,580,235 69
The specie exports from this port during the present week amounted to only \$10,000-total for the

The amount of coal forwarded from the variou collieries of the Cumberland coal region for the week ending Saturday, 10th inst., was 4,632 03 tons. The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company's railroad carried 2,726.12 tons; the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's railroad, 1,375.11 tons; and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, 520 Jan. 1, amount to 30,761.11 tons, against 13,654.16 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

The Lowell Bleachery has declared a semi-annual

dividend of five per cent, (\$10 per share,) payable on demand. This company has paid regular semiannual dividends of five per cent for several years past, and previously their dividends were even larger.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for January, 1855, were:-Main stem Wash. Br. Totals.
For Passengers. \$39,819 62 \$25,553 40 \$65,403 15
For freight 926,203 94 9,020 31 305,224 23

\$338,023 66 \$34,603 71 \$270,627 37 As compared with January, 1854, the result is as

follows:- 
 Passengers.
 Main stem
 Wath. Br.

 January, 1855.
 \$336,023.66
 \$34,603.71

 January, 1864.
 253,227.20
 24,394.64
 Increase......\$82,755 58 \$10,209 67 The warrants entered at the Treasury Department

Washington, on the 14th inst., were:-
 Was hington, on the 14th inst., were:—

 For the payment of Treasury debts.
 \$10,344 43

 For the Customs.
 21,562 00

 For covering into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources
 606 24

 For the War Department.
 968 44

 For repaying in the War Department.
 968 22

 For the Interior Department.
 14.558 06



200 do...b90 343 16 Chi & R I RR. 86 36

SECOND BOARD.

\$1000 Erie Bds of '75 84 56 500 shs Erie RR. 53 45 36

1000 Ind Bank Bonds 79 100 do...b60 45 35

806 N Y C RR Bds. 87 4 75 do...s3 45 36

806 N Y Cen 7 89 95 100 do...b30 45 35

100 shs Bank Com. 105 50 do...b30 45 35

100 Nic Transit. s3 17 100 Hudson RR. 57 38

200 do...s60 16 26 100 do...b60 37 35

200 do...s60 16 27 50 do...s60 37 35

200 do...s60 16 27 100 Cler & Tol RRb00 69 37

200 com. Coal Co...101 70 Galeaa & Chic RR 83 32

100 do...s60 33 45 160 Reading RR. 53 78 36

100 do...s60 35 100 Harlers RR. 36 32 36

100 do...b60 35 100 Harlers RR. 36 32 36

70 N Y Coa RR. 94 36 100 do...32 35

50 do...s60 94 500 do...32 36

CLITY TRADE REPORT

CITY TRADE REPORT

CITY TRADE REPORT.

ASHES.—Sales of 50 bbls pots, at \$6 50.

BHRADSTUPS.—Flour—The market was steady, with sales of 4.080 a 5,000 bbls, noting at \$6 50.

BHRADSTUPS.—Flour—The market was steady, with sales of 4.080 a 5,000 bbls, noting common to good straight State brands, at \$8 a \$5.50; Western ranged \$5.80 to \$9.12 for common to good obtion, Michigan and Indiana, and \$9.25 a \$9.87 for astra Michigan; \$9.25 a \$10.50 for extra Ohio, and \$10.62 a \$12 for extra Genesee. Canadian, in bond, sold to the exteat of 500 a 500 bbls, at \$8.75 a \$9 for inferior, common and good parcels, in bond. For duty paid, it varied from \$9.25 to \$9.87.

Southern was unchanged: common to choice sold at \$8.81 a \$9.25, and \$9.31 a \$10.25 for fancy and extra grades. Wheat—Sales of 1,700 bushels prime white Canadian were made, at \$2.30, in bond; 1,200 do. red Southern ware sold at \$2.12. Corn—The market displayed increased activity, and the sales footed up about 40,000 bushels, including white and yellow Southern and Jersey, at prices ranging from 96c. a \$1, but chiefly at 95c. a \$1. Rre was at \$1.28 for Northern. Osts—Jersey varied from 50c. a 57, and Western from 62c. a 68c. Meal was in some demand at \$4.37 a \$4.50 for Jersey, and at \$4.76 for Brandywine.

Corrox.—A cargo of Rio was sold, to arrive, at 9½c. There was more demand from the trade. Prices have advanced about ½c. Seles of 300 bags were made at 9½c. a 10½c., and 650 bags and 100 bbls Jamatica, to arrive, at private terms.

Corrox.—The sales embraced about 2,000 bags, including about 500 in transitu. The higher grades were scarce and frm, which qualities below midding were without further change, though rather neavy in prices.

FREGUERS.—The sales embraced about 2,000 bales of which were engaged at 4s. per bale. There was more coffee offering, but no engagements of moment transpired. Beef was at 3s. and pork at \$3s. a 2s. 3d. To London, 500 bbls. To soin were engaged at 2s. 6d., and 100 boxes bacon at 20s. To the continent and to California there was no change to notice in rat

1,000 boxes wet dry were sold at \$2.

HAY was steady at 90c. a 95c.

MOLASSUS.—About 500 bbls. New Orleans were sold at 26c. a 27 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—The sales embraced about 2,000 bbls. Common rosin at \$1 65 per 310 pounds, delivered. Spirits were at 41c. a 42c. Raw turpentine at \$3 a \$3 25.

OILS.—Linesed was firm, and other kinds unchanged. PROVISIONS.—Pork was easier, with sales of 1,000 barrels old meas at \$12 62%; new was at \$14 50, and new prime was nominal. Beef.—Sales 100 barrels; beef were made at \$18; Chicago and country mess were unchanged. Cutmenty—Bacon. We noticed a sale of 300 boxes short middles at 8c., and 100 tierces hams at 8c. Good drysalted shoulders were held at 6c. Lard—Sales of 100 or 200 barrels were made at \$40c. Add.—Sales of 100 or 200 barrels were made at \$40c.

Rick.—Sales of 200 casks prime were reported for export at \$4 62 a 4 75 per 100 lbs.

SPICES.—About 520 bags, the remainder of the cargo recently unsold, was disposed of on private terms. There was none other offering, and the market was firm. Sugar.—The market was steady, with sales of 600 to 700 hogsbeads New Orleans at 4½c., 45c., and 5½c.; 200 do. Caus at 4½c. a 5c. The market closed with a better feeling.

Tallow was dull and nominal.

Whiskey.—The sales included 400 barrels prison at 35c.; 200 do Otho at 52½c. and a small lot Jersey at 32c.

# ADVERTISEMENTS BENEWED EVERY DAY TENANTS' REGISTER.

BAKERY TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND bakery 310 Eighth avenue, occupied during the last five years as a first class bakery, in a well established business locality. The bakery contains two gool ovens, and everything convenient to carry on a good business. For further particulars, apply at 173 West Twenty sixth street.

OUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, EIGHT AND A HALF
miles from the City Hall, with stable and every
other accommodation; an excellent garden, with truit
trees. Apply to J. M. BRADHUST, on the premises
Tenth avenue and 146th street.

Teoth avenue and 146th street.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Eighth avenue, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, with Croten water, bath, gas and chandeliers. Everything complete for housekeeping. Furniture superior and nearly new, the family laving removed from the city. Yearly rent \$900, with immediate possession.

B. W. RICHARDS, 207 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—THE TWO story and attic (mastic front) house in Third street, next to the corner of South Tenth. Apply to ROBERT LETHBRIDGE, 36 South street, N. Y.

The furniture is nearly new and all good. Price \$1,400 cash. Address for particulars to W. B. J., Union square, Post Office. No person treated with but those who have the cash.

OFFICES TO LET.—IN FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD atories of building No. 12 Broadway, with or without privilege of storage. Also, a loft to let. Possession immediately or 1st May. Apply to P. D. Gates, on the premises.

TO LET-A PUBLIC HOUSE, WITH SITTING ROOM A and other apartments if required. Also, two larg rooms, with four ante-rooms adjoining, suitable for societies or military purposes. Apply at 125 Grand at.

To LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH FLOORS and basement, of 29 Beekman street, all being 90 feet deep; well lighted, front, rear and side; also a freat room on the fifth floor of 31 Beekman street; also the fifth floor of 33, 100 feet deep, well lighted on four sides; also the third floor of 24 Beekman street, 55 feet deep, Any of the above will be divided to suit tenants. Inquire of J. CONNER & SONS. 710 LET-THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE

No. 462 Proome street. Inquire of A. P. WOOD RUFF, No. 40 University place.

TO LET.—THE LARGE FINE DWELLING PARTS OF houses 378, 376 and 384 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, consisting of 12 rooms, bath, gas, dumb waiter, Ac.; rant, \$525. Also, the stores 376 and 384 Fourth avenue. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 Fourth avenue, 3 to 7.

TO LET—AT 110 GRAND STREET, TWO LARGE FUR-nished rooms; also, several small rooms, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Rooms lighted with

TO LET—THE FLIGIBLE BASEMENT AND CELLAR 504 Broadway; both well lighted, and suitable for an express office, ornamental and sign painter, and various other businesses, being very attractive. Also, a number of good offices in the upper part of the building. Apply to E. BLOOMER, 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 112 and 114 Leonard street, near Broadway. The houses have hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c. Will be let together, as at present, or separately, to first class tenants. Apply to HENRY HEATH, 298 Broadway.

TO LET-THE SPACIOUS FOUR STORY STORE 128 William street, recently occupied by E. Myzatt, Jr., & to. It is about 100 feet deep, and surpassed by few in the city for light and accommodation. Also, the new marble building 72 Broadway, running through to New street. Also, the building 96 Vessy street, opposite Washington market. Possession of all can be given by the 1st of March. Apply to A. LIVINGETON, No. 52 John street.

No. 52 John street.

To LET—HOTEL DIEZ, NO. 54 BARCLAY STREET, facing College place and the Hudson River Railroad depot. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad turn up Barclay street immediately in front of the house. One of the best locations for a hotel in the city. Apply to WOLFE, GILLESPIE & CO., 193 Pearl street.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH STREET, A GOOD STORE and some fine lofts, with excellent light, 30 feet by 60, and just the thing for manufacturing purposes. Eaquire of JOHN LLOYD, 18 Nassau street.

TO LET-TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, THE UPPER part of the modern built house, No. 67 Mouroe st., from May 1. Apply at 179 South street. TO LET-FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, PART OF A MOdern built house, consisting of six rooms, with closets, basement and kitchen. with gas and bath room, to
a small genteel family. Location very convenient and
rent moderate. Apply at 122 West Sixteenth street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 54 FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR Broadway, with passage way from rear of lot to Cortlands alley. Rent \$1,200 per annum. Apply from to 3 P. M., to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau st., third story.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—so four story brick house, with store attached, No 23? East Twentieth street; has a good cellar. Will be let or leased on reaconable terms. Possession gives immediately. For further particulars inquire of THOS. BUT LER, 146 West street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 176 GREEN-wich street. Possession can be given of the store part immediately. Also, a number of offices to let in the buildings Nos. 258 and 304 Breadway. Apply to E. BLOOM'R, 208 Breadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LEASE OF HOUSE AND store No. 685 Broadway. The lease runs for ta years. Inquire at No. 685 Broadway. TO LET OR LEASE—TWO LIGHT AND COMMODIOUS suites of offices, in the building Nos. 4 and 6 Brosstreet next door to the corner of wall, on the fourt and fifth floors. Possession on the first of May sex Apply to CHRINTOPHER HEISER, 17 State street. TO LET OR LEASE—THE FEED STORE NORTHWIS corner of Teath avenue and Twenty sixth stree having been occupied several years for that purposenth stable on rear of lot. Size of store 200,200 feet. A ply at the coal office, 249 Teath avenue.

To LET, OR FOR SALE TWO COTTAGES, Each seven and eight rooms, shade and fruit trees, ga den, &c., situated in the pleasant and healthy village few Durham, 3½ miles from Hoboken, on the Hacks sack plank road. Stages hourly; face by Elber's etag 14. Rent \$100. Apply on the premises, to H. F. PEZP TO LEASE—THE HOUSES 623 AND 650 BROADWA between Houston and Bleecker streets. The located to Crosby street. Either for a short period long term. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH, Eq., No. Broad street.

TENANTS REGISTER

TO RENT VERY LOW-SEVERAL ROOMS ON THE fifth floor of Trinity building, Broadway. April 24 Trinity building.

TO DAUGERRIAN ARTISTS.—A GOOD OF PORTI nity. The upper floor of the house No. 419 Broa way, corner of Canal street, is now to let for a term five years. It is a splendis situation for a dauguers: saloon, and will be fitted up suitably for the purpose required. For particulars apply to Peter Archdesibs 64 Canal street.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF A MODERN BUIL two story house, situated near Broadway, bet Houston street; to let to a small family without calldre Being very desirable, and to save trouble, the rent \$250 per annum, payable quarterly. The most unloud ed references required. Apply at 242 Front street,

TO LET—A NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHI house, up town, to a genteel private family only of the city. Apply at the Union Square Real Estate (fice, No. 3 Everett House, corner of Fourth avenue a Seventeenth atreet. KEYES & HOAGLAND

TO LEASE TO HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSe keepers—The Fountain Hotel, 110 Centre atrecorner of Franklin, by the Harlem and New Hawpers road depois, containing 47 rooms, including the restrant in the basement. Rent low to a good tenant. | quire of THOMAS LEWIS, 46 Rose street; also lofts 106 and 108 Centre atreet, for workshops, size 30 to by 60.

TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A FIP class and handsomely finished English basem-house, unexceptionably situated, near Fifth avenue; raiture new and in good style. Furniture from \$3,000 \$5,000. Rent \$1,210, to a small family only. Addrewith real name, byx 1,316 Fost Office.

TO LET-LOWER PART OF BRICK DWELLING HOD 106 East Broadway. Immediate possession giv Apply on the premises.

TO LET-A HANDSOME SECOND STORY FRO room, either with or without partial board one or two gentlemen who appreciate a quiet, gent-permanent home, in a house having the modern improments, centrally situated, west from Broadway, e about twently minutes walk from Wall street. Physic two with partial board, \$11 per week. An entry b room adjoining could be obtained if desired. No remaing in May. Address A. B. Z., Broadway Post Office. TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, CONTAINI nine rooms, Bebee's range, and good stable, on Y avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Laigs, suitable for a boarding house or hotel. Apply 174 Water street, New York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. Varick street, corner of Laight; also, the tatory dwelling No. 57 Warren street; also, the dwell No. 5 University place, near Washington Parade Grou also, the three story house No. 238 Spring street; a the two story and attic house 87 Franklin street; ply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, 36 Joha street, from 10 to o'clock.

TTO LET-A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 11 TH atreet, near Bowery, contains all tis improvement Also a first class residence, at Fordham, within the minutes walk of depot. Has all kinds of fruit. On the handson est locations in Westchester. Apply to McMAHON, 176 Chatham street.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS—THE OLD ESTABLISH store 200 Wooster street, to let, and fixtures sale, cheap; also, the best systems of cutting garms of all kinds, with instructions, patterns, &c. Appl the store. JOHN C. MOSEMAN, 200 Wooster stream Bleecker.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FUF ture, or will be sold out on mederate terms, by plying at 122 Woolter street.

TO LET-HOUSES WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITU In various locations. Also, parts of houses, farms, &c. if you want to hire, let, buy, or sell, a to R. D. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, Eighth street, Broadway. You will be almost sure of auccess.

TO LET-THE THREE STORY HOUSE, PARTIAI furnished, with all the modern improvements. Second avenue; possession can be had the middle April. Inquire between the hours of 1 and 2 o'c P. M.

NEW MUSIC.—"ONE DAY OUT." A BEAUTII sea song; words by W. H. Levison; music by a vannisconcia; price 25 cents." The Fireman's Hea Bold and Free;" song by Benjamin Jepson, descrip vignette on title page, price 40 cents. "Tis our C in Heaven;" a very expressive song by J. B. Weedle price 25 cents. "International Quickstep," by T dore Schallehu; dedicated to John Taylor, Esq.; nette on title page, Taylor's saloon; price 25 ce "Sparking Polka," by Thomas Baker, is having immense sale. Sixth edition now out.

HORACE WATERS, publisher, 338 Rroadwa

business.—The entire stock of George Raws' e braied Boston Pianos, new and secondhand, at No. Broadway, will be sold without regard to cost for and every instrument fully warranted. Also, a seafe, countingroom desk, and other fixtures. S to let. THE MISSES FILKINS FROM ENGLAND, TEACH

of the pianoforte, wish for engagements as sop-singers in a church in this city. Pupils attended at own residences on moderate terms. Address, 185 He street.

TENOR SINGER WANTED—TO LEAD A CHOIR; so an alto singer, for an Evangelical church in city. Apply to Horace Waters, music store, corns Broadway and Anthony street.

VIOLIN, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.—L. MEY leader at Geo. Christy and Woods Minstrels, tea ladies and gentlemen the above accomplishment usual. Terms mederate. Classes taught if des Please apply to L. Meyer, 109 Canal street, between and 12 A.M.

PROPOSALS.

CORPORATION NOTICE—DEPARTMENT OF pairs and Supplies, February 15, 1855.—To B etc.—Scaled proposals will be received at the office the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, No. 3 Hall, basement, until Tuesday, 27th iostant, a o'clock M., at which time they will be opened, is accance with the amended charter of 1853, for the buil of the following houses, &c., for the corporation of city of New York, namely:—

1 house for the use of Hose Co. No. 49.

2 "Engine Co. No. 39.

1 "Engine Co. No. 11.

Also for a house for the use of the Third district lice station.

The plumbing of the Eighteenth ward station house. The plumbing of the Union market, and the saround Jeffetson market.

The plans and specifications of all the above work quired to be done and all information in regard the can be had at the office of Superintendent of P. Buildings, '14 Ludlow street. Also for the building hose carriage for the use of Hose Company No The plans and specifications of the hose carriage can seen at the office.

N. B.—The Commissioner reserves the right to rail or any of the estimates, if deemed for the interest the corporation.

BATHOLOMEN B PURDY.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplications of Repairs and Supplications.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

\$2.000 -PARTNER WANTED IN ONE york. Address (stating real name) box 240 Chat square Post Office. C.PECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CASH C I.) tsi of about \$10,00f. in an old established busin paying about \$10,000 profit a year. Address A. C. Herailo office.

WANTED-A PARTNER, WITH FROM \$000 TO W capital, to invest in an established butcher ness on New York island. Inquire in the grocery corner lubth street and Tenth avenue, Carmanavith

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PERSON, WITH A CAP of about \$6,000, to sell on advantageous ters article for which a patent right has been obtained which has proved of great value. Address Post 0 box 2,924.

THE PIREMEN.

FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER, JESSE S. SICKELEngine Co. No. 6.—At a meeting of the Foreme
the various fire companies of the Fifth and Sixth
tricts, held at Onderdonk Hall, Grand street, twe
four companies were represented. On motion JesSickels, of Engine Co. No. 6, was unanimously t
mated as the candidate for Assistant Engineer to
vacancy.

ALONZO HAWLEY, of Engine Co.

MICHARL H. FIRER, Hook and Ladder Co. 13, Secreta

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSISTANT 8 assr, ROBERT CONSTANTINE, of Englas No.